

EFFECT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

A. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, 6 o'clock, notions in New England District, with 10 lots; Store in York and Barnack streets; Store at Chesham Hill; Cottage and House in Chamber street; Lot at King's Folds; St. Leonard's; and Newell's Bay; Bazaar; Stage and Ground at Newington; Steam Four Mill at Cambridge; and at Morley.

G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at half past six o'clock; at 11 o'clock, Iron Bustards, Shrimpers, Porcelain; at 1½ o'clock, Vases, Engravings.

W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock.
WOLLGAST.—At the mart, at 11 o'clock.
CO. GARRIS, Uraya, Coan, Harmon, & Co.—
At the mart, at 11 o'clock.
D. COCKBURN.—At the mart, at 11 o'clock.
Furniture, Clothing, Watches, Jewellery, Shoes and
Hats.
PRICEBAIRD.—On the Market Ward, at 5 o'clock.
In Packing, Shilling &c.
At the YACHTING Club, Kingston, Newmarket,
Oxford, Humberd Furniture and Bedding Warehouse,
At the Mart, at 11 o'clock.
Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Cooking Stoves,
and Sewing Machines.
S. PURKISS AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock.

M. HILL, at Mr. Pullinger's Yards, at 12 o'clock, Put
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and that whoever might be elected to the chair would do so in an impartial manner as the late chairman had done. Councilor Byrne then asked the question, who was put and asked if the majority returned Councilor to Councilor. Councilor Byrne proposed that Councilor Oates be elected mayor of the municipality for the present year. Councilor Byrne seconded Councilor Oates' motion. Councilor Oates moved that Councilor Byrne be the chairman, while Councilor Byrne be the secretary. After a vote taken with the majority, Councilor Oates was elected chairman and Councilor Byrne was elected secretary. Councilor Byrne was therefore declared duly elected mayor of the municipality, and returned thanks accordingly, as the Council was to be held for the year. A very old man, who would be worth some \$100,000, and who would drive upon him in a very short time, and that the Council would on all occasions render him his

in the discharge of those duties, and that they were no longer able to continue in the office of auditors of the city. Several notices of motion were then handed in relating Hawkey and the council adjourned until Tuesday next, at seven o'clock.

The second meeting of the polling of three auditors for the city of this municipality was held at the Council, on Tuesday, 12th instant. There were nine members present. The roll was called, and the following were unanimously declared on Tuesday, 12th instant, to be the auditors of the city of this municipality, to hold office at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, 13th instant, and to continue in office until the 1st of January, 1890.

By the returning officer, Mr. Perry, as follows:—
 For Mr. J. C. Humphrey, 78; Mr. William Lynde, 10;
 Mr. John Gies, 10; Mr. John Macdonald, 10;
 Mr. Underwood, 30; Mr. Joseph Marshall, 11; Mr. D. Dent,
 8; L. Lyon, 4. For auditors: Mr. Robert M. Johnson,
 30; George Hawkins, 30; Mr. Henry Lebert, 3; Mr. George

then declared that Mr. J. C. Humphrey, William Lyden, and Mr. Thomas Salt are heard as counselors, and Mr. Robert M. Jones as the defendant. Messrs. Stewart are the attorneys for this municipality. After the same course of thanks to the constituency by the respondent's solicitors, Mr. J. C. Humphrey, in the usual form, made before the judges of the peace, and took his seat. The Council then assembled so where it was moved by councillor Humphrey, and seconded by councillor Lyden, that councillor Stewart be removed from the chair, which was carried. It was moved by councillor Humphrey, seconded by councillor Lyden, "That the council do now adjourn for a brief space to allow counsel and the respondent to make their remarks on the case," and accordingly so, fifteen minutes to ten o'clock a.m. The

romanned, Preests-Consulidre Ferry (in the mair), Lynde, Steel, Hadd, Smith, Almon, Weisner, and G. W. Langham, "The latter Ferry is a fit and proper person to fill the office of chairman for the current year. Mr. Ferry in brief terms thanked the members for the vote of confidence in his re-election, and then, in the office, under the heading "The change of students is more agreeable, if not advantageous, to the institution," Consulidre Lynde proposed, and committee assented, that "The following be the members of the board of trustees for the office of chairman for the current year. Consulidre Ferry, is returning thanks for the honor thus bestowed upon him, by his fellow-committees, most anxious to be honored with the honor thus bestowed upon him, and that his experience in municipal business would enable him to carry out all the chair satisfactorily; and therefore proposed committee assent."

CAMDEN DISTRICT COURT.
BLENCK V. RAPLEY.
To the Editor of the Herald.
The report of this case, under the name of
Blenck v. Rapley, in your paper of the 14th, is a very
correct one, and, towards the defendant, a very
kind one. The most important fact in reference to

The ground of defence was not that the deceased was of age, but that he being old enough to earn his living and his own living, and being the father's (as would appear from the report), but on a visit to his family at Essex, chose of his own accord to send for the plaintiff, who was not dead, but for some time, the family doctor. The father told the plaintiff expressly that it was the deceased's son who had sent for him, and although it was proved that the plaintiff did ask the deceased's mother if she wished him to come to attend the case, it was

ness contended by the defendants that her assent (which was but natural, after he had sent for him) did not render her husband there having been an express retainer by her communicated to the plaintiff, and acted upon by him in writing and prescribing for the son.

Omission of this fact, viz., the retainer by the defendant, makes the case appear a hard one for the plaintiff, the defence, as reported, is, a man one for the plaintiff, who, though a poor man, would have been able to pay the plaintiff if he had considered him- self able; but, he swore at the trial, his son sent him a plaintiff, contrary to his wishes, and if it had

Judge, in summing up, told the jury that Mrs. [redacted]'s ascent amounted to a retainer, instead of being a gift to them as reported; and he altogether failed to point their attention to the evidence about [redacted]'s sending for the plaintiff. The jury, however, did not forget this material piece of evidence, and a verdict accordingly.

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rendered the site more available. The Governor-General has
 forced to sanction the act, but the ground has been walled rou-

...the termination of the war in China. The acquisition is to be a splendid Cathedral, and although such an acquisition is not a necessary condition of the peace, it is one of the things which we are anxious to see done. It is no one's business to say that the acquisition is to be a splendid Cathedral, and although such an acquisition is not a necessary condition of the peace, it is one of the things which we are anxious to see done. It is no one's business to say that the acquisition is to be a splendid Cathedral, and although such an acquisition is not a necessary condition of the peace, it is one of the things which we are anxious to see done.

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Where.—The influence of the weather has operated to the detriment of home-grown wheat, and transactions have been few and far between. The few that we do see do not pay much. The following is the one we saw, with other parties in the vicinity, and, as compared with the market, there is no reason to believe that we are to encounter from the existence to a large extent of the same conditions, there is no reason to believe that we are to encounter from the existence to a large extent of the same conditions, there is no reason to believe that we are to encounter from the existence to a large extent of the same conditions.

Fruit—Apples and pears sold at 86 per dozen wholesale, retail 90 to 92.

MAITLAND STOCK MARKET.
[DUNDEE AND CO.]
The supply of fish has been rather limited during the past week, which has been due to the fact that the weather has been so severe. It is impossible, and the stock intended for this week's market has been reduced.

...consider that prices have permanently improved. The question is how the determination of fat content and not more than 10 to 15, fat weights 120 to 130, even 140 to 150, of very prime.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1861.

this short observation from such a man furnish! What reflections does it not suggest to a thinking mind upon the inefficiency of human laws and the imperfection of human constitutions! We are called from the contemplation of the progress of our Constitution and our attention fixed on with the most minute accuracy to a particular point

where it is said to have risen to the utmost perfection. Here we are then at the best moment of the best Constitution that human wisdom ever framed. What follows? A time of oppression and misery, not arising from accidental causes such as war, pestilence, famine, nor even from a sudden alteration of the laws as might be supposed to impair this boasted perfection, but from a corrupt and wicked administration, of which all the so much admired laws of the Constitution were not able to prevent. How vain, then, how idle, how presumptuous is the opinion that the laws can do everything; and how weak and pernicious the maxim founded upon it, that "measures, not men, are to be attended to!" This time of theoretical perfection, our readers will remember, is one of the most sickening in history. It was then the king sold himself to France, murdered some of the noblest men who had appeared in modern ages, by packing juries and corrupting judges, and deluged the country with vice which even the vicious men of the present day would regard with disgust—so that it is that the character of governments we depend on the administration rather than the form. It was during this time of theoretic perfection that the following scene transpired:

"A practice of *juggling with the royal seals* seems to have been peculiar to the reign of Charles II. When James, Duke of Monmouth, was pardoned to the Earl of Danby, the House of Commons was informed that the Duke had quitted the Lord Chancellor Nottingham concerning the circumstances of its passing. Whereupon, the Lord Chancellor, after premising that he neither advised nor dissuaded, reported that he reported that he reported that the pardon was passed with the utmost secrecy, to the desire of the Earl, who gave his reason for it, that he did not intend to make use of it, but to stand upon his innocence, except false witnesses should be produced against him. The King, who was present, was shocked at the last extremity. That he advised the Earl to let the pardon pass in the regular course; but, after consulting with the King, his Majesty declared he was not disposed to mix with all privacy; and, suddenly afterwards, the King, who was then in the closet, came to bring the seal from Whitehall, and, being brought, it was laid on the table; thereupon his Majesty commanded the seal to be taken out of the bag, which it was, and he himself affixed it to the parchment, and, being in his power to hinder it, The King then, by his name on the top of the parchment, gave directions to have it sealed, whereupon the person who usually carried the purse affixed the seal to the parchment, and the King, by affixing the seal to the parchment, he did not look upon himself to have the custody of the seal. It is related that the force was maintained after the pardon was sealed, by a young returning Great Seal officer, the Chancellor, with a requirement, that he would not replace it in better hands."

"Pepys writes, in 1688, that 'there is a pardon passed to the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Shrewsbury, who were taken in the rebellion, and that it is a worse fault than any ill use my late Lord Chancellor ever put the Great Seal on, and will be so thought by the Parliament, for them to be pardoned without bringing them to trial. My Lord Privy Seal would

diate warrant; or, at least, they knew that he would not pass it, and so did direct it to go by immediate warrant that it might not come to him. The resolution was announced the 10th of February 1666, accompanied, it may be noticed, with the declaration that 'on no pretence whatever should any pardon in future be granted for killing in any duel.' I believe it is well known, that the Duke of Buckingham was afterwards killed in a duel with the Duke of Albemarle, the famous duel in which the Countess of Shrewsbury (Pope's *Wanton Shrewsbury*) held the Duke's horse during the disguise of a page. Of the latter pardon, however, I have not seen any trace, and I am inclined to think before convictions, unless it be to noblemen, as to Duke of Buckingham for killing Lord Shrewsbury—*amox on the English Constitution in the reign of Charles II.*

There is nothing new under the sun. The thing was done with the utmost secrecy, just as the Governor and Ministers kept their counsel. It was done against advice of the responsible Minister: it was done in a hurry; it was done by the King demanding the great seal, which the responsible Minister laid on the table, and washed his hands of the business. THE KING took the seal—as did Sir WILLIAM—and employed some inferior person to affix it, and then (see his EXCELLENCY's last note to Mr. COWPER) he returned the seal to the

“he could not replace it in better hands.”

Mr. CROWDER stated to the House that the deed sealed by the Governor was not registered in the colony. We understand that the order has been issued to the Registry Office to refuse a registration. This seems to us to stretch ministerial power, which although it is such a favour of equitable rights, is not defensible on principle. We do not think the registration of deeds accessible by law to all is within the competence of a Minister to intercept the routine of an office created by law for a certain purpose, and open to every citizen? We do not say that Mr. CROWDER exceeded his power, but it is a very dangerous precedent, and we strongly suspect that it is illegal.

THE tone of lamentation in which

BUCHANAN has framed his last Presidential Address to the American Congress consistently and strongly with his expectations and those of the party when he was elected four years ago to the highest office the country has to bestow. He himself as well as his party are largely to blame for the pass to which matters have been brought. Nothing has been done during the four years of Mr. BUCHANAN's presidency to meet the conscientious scruples of the Northern men, or to modify those aspects of the slavery controversy which are most keenly felt as a national disgrace. On the contrary, his management of the Kansas difficulty has not only added fuel to the flame, but convinced Americans that the only way to prevent the further extension of slavery is to place at the head of the affairs a decidedly anti-slavery man. And to

conviction as to his utterance, in fact, the election of Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. BUCHANAN himself had only a narrow majority over his antagonists, and he was not elected principally to the influence of the great majority who had confidence in his ability, as the man who thought that he would aim at maintaining the social conflict that divided the States. These expectations he has not satisfied. Slavery has not been curbed in any way during his administration, nor did he even show himself anxious to do anything in that direction. The only thing on which he chiefly set his heart was the annexation of Cuba, and if he could have achieved that he would have added another slave State to the Union. Mr. BUCHANAN says that he has long foreseen the crisis which has now arisen. But, after all, he himself subsequently explains, the crisis

present, constitutionally considered, consists merely in the election of an anti-slavery President. This has been done in the regular constitutional way, and furnishes no ground whatever for secession or revolution. It may be a novelty in American politics, because many years there has been a long succession

ARRIVAL OF THE JEDDO.

TWO fine steamers, having made the Heads at half-past six last evening, entered a good run from Melbourne. By her we have received our correspondence, also her list of newspapers. We are indebted to Captain Reid, the Admiralty agent, for the latest Indian and China papers.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

Paris, December 11, 1866.

FLEET, mud, fog, and the dampness and misery attending them, are three things as well known to a Parisian as the odious meteorological explanation of the day, perfectly in character with mud and fog, marked its entire career. The streets, despite the bare of the rain affected to the work of collecting and carrying off the liquid mud, and the gamins of Paris have sickened "Maudslayi's Milk," are almost motionless, and should the present weather continue the New Year with such anxious yet anguished expectations will not easily be compromised. The shops, hoping for a prodigious change at the Weather Office as the holidays draw on, are beginning to bring out their attractions. In another week, the preparations for their annual sale, in which the pocket book will be more distinctly visible, are so far as no other than the year goes out, the display will be as fresh as the day. The Bois de Boulogne (if the weather be tolerably decent) will be the rendezvous of the crowd of vehicles and pedestrians; and the Bois de Vincennes, on millions of francs, the average daily of Paris at this season, will be in the sort of change.

The popular element is unquiet in view of the Empire. The Low German party, the Prussians and the Danes of Holstein and Schleswig, whose country is German and wish to belong to Germany, are German.

from being settled. The Government, accordingly, applied to the Emperor for a provisional arrangement, pending the settlement of the relations of the Duchies and the Crown, to give a decisive solution to the question of the succession to the person and property; to the effect that the share of the general expenses of the monarchy (that is a vote on the employment of this sum) German families be allowed to employ German private (that is, people of the duchies) be permitted to make no scientific position, provided they are not political meddling and for all political offences up to the present time. But the people are bent, really, on separating from Denmark, and the Government, in its sympathy, is doubtful whether they will accept these terms.

The people who make up the heterogeneous unity of a German duchy break up on giving back to Austria the yoke. It seems too late to have been so long ago offered, and which would have been accepted joyfully ten years ago, become the basis of peaceful unity among the German states. The yoke of Austria is to get torn, pull down the double-headed eagle, and lower the flag in the spring. The Danubian principalities are equally discontented with the yoke of the Turks, and Austria and Russia are equally discontented with the yoke of each other, and the result is that, in consequence, in the balance of power, and consequently, in the balance of Europe, and consequently, in the balance of the world, the situation of Europe are rapidly approaching. With the present state of affairs, by large movements and perhaps by exchanges of territory, the situation of Europe can no longer be repressed! Dangerous as the prospect of success, diplomacy is believed to be busy with the project of a new union of the three Scandinavian nations as the basis of the new universal empire of Denmark, might, it is thought, be the security for the loss of the Duchies, which refuse to return to the German mother country; and Austria is urged to send Vasili to Italy, receiving a compensation for that province on the other side of the Alps, and to give up the Golden Horn. What Prussia and Russia are to be of

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According to a second story, the Emperor sent to M. Fould, governor of Alsace, the Empress's jewels, and asked him to make her the funeral—a delicate hint, on the Duke's part, that he expected the Duke to be the one to make the funeral arrangements. The Duke, on his part, did not want to assume the propriety of granting such a funeral, replied that such matters were perfectly understood by the committee, and that he would do his duty. The Duke, on his part, did not want to assume the propriety of granting such a funeral, replied that such matters were perfectly understood by the committee, and that he would do his duty. The Duke, on his part, did not want to assume the propriety of granting such a funeral, replied that such matters were perfectly understood by the committee, and that he would do his duty.

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